

SASH1 Antibody (Center)
Affinity Purified Rabbit Polyclonal Antibody (Pab)
Catalog # AP11563c**Specification**

SASH1 Antibody (Center) - Product Information

Application	IHC-P, WB,E
Primary Accession	O94885
Other Accession	NP_056093.3
Reactivity	Mouse
Host	Rabbit
Clonality	Polyclonal
Isotype	Rabbit IgG
Antigen Region	596-625

SASH1 Antibody (Center) - Additional Information**Gene ID** 23328**Other Names**

SAM and SH3 domain-containing protein 1, Proline-glutamate repeat-containing protein, SASH1, KIAA0790, PEPE1

Target/Specificity

This SASH1 antibody is generated from rabbits immunized with a KLH conjugated synthetic peptide between 596-625 amino acids from the Central region of human SASH1.

Dilution

IHC-P~~1:50~100

WB~~1:2000

E~~Use at an assay dependent concentration.

Format

Purified polyclonal antibody supplied in PBS with 0.09% (W/V) sodium azide. This antibody is purified through a protein A column, followed by peptide affinity purification.

Storage

Maintain refrigerated at 2-8°C for up to 2 weeks. For long term storage store at -20°C in small aliquots to prevent freeze-thaw cycles.

Precautions

SASH1 Antibody (Center) is for research use only and not for use in diagnostic or therapeutic procedures.

SASH1 Antibody (Center) - Protein Information**Name** SASH1

Synonyms KIAA0790, PEPE1

Function Is a positive regulator of NF-kappa-B signaling downstream of TLR4 activation. It acts as a scaffold molecule to assemble a molecular complex that includes TRAF6, MAP3K7, CHUK and IKBKB, thereby facilitating NF-kappa-B signaling activation (PubMed:[23776175](#)). Regulates TRAF6 and MAP3K7 ubiquitination (PubMed:[23776175](#)). Involved in the regulation of cell mobility (PubMed:[23333244](#), PubMed:[23776175](#), PubMed:[25315659](#)). Regulates lipopolysaccharide (LPS)-induced endothelial cell migration (PubMed:[23776175](#)). Is involved in the regulation of skin pigmentation through the control of melanocyte migration in the epidermis (PubMed:[23333244](#)).

Cellular Location

Cytoplasm.

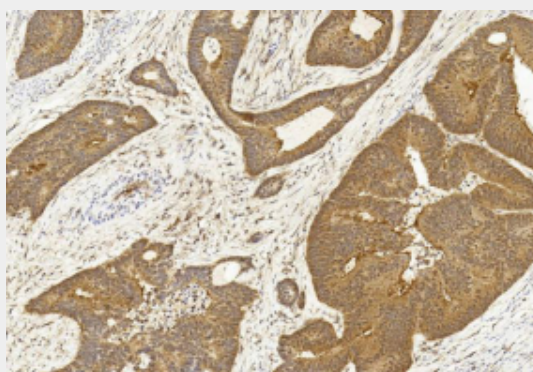
Tissue Location

Expressed ubiquitously, with highest levels in lung, placenta, spleen and thymus. Down-regulated in the majority (74%) of breast tumors in comparison with corresponding normal breast epithelial tissues. Expressed in the epidermis, epidermal keratinocytes, dermal fibroblasts and melanocytes (PubMed:[23333244](#), PubMed:[26203640](#)).

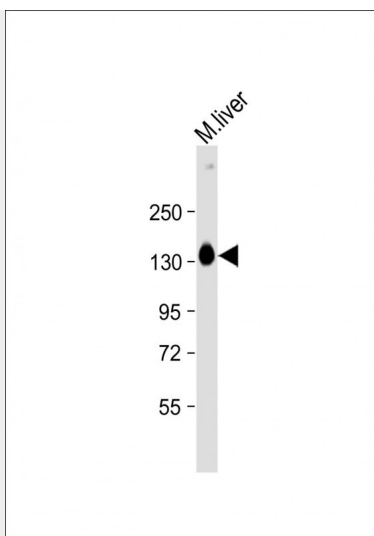
SASH1 Antibody (Center) - Protocols

Provided below are standard protocols that you may find useful for product applications.

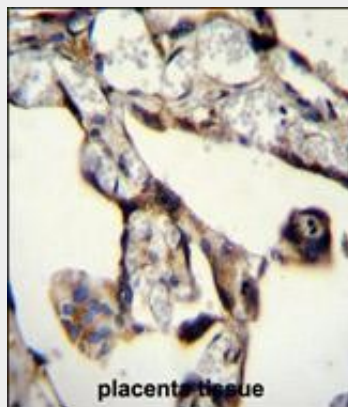
- [Western Blot](#)
- [Blocking Peptides](#)
- [Dot Blot](#)
- [Immunohistochemistry](#)
- [Immunofluorescence](#)
- [Immunoprecipitation](#)
- [Flow Cytometry](#)
- [Cell Culture](#)

SASH1 Antibody (Center) - Images

Immunohistochemical analysis of paraffin-embedded Human Colon cancer section using Pink1 (Cat#AP11563). AP11563 was diluted at 1:200 dilution. A undiluted biotinylated goat polyvalent antibody was used as the secondary, followed by DAB staining.



Anti-SASH1 Antibody (Center) at 1:2000 dilution + Mouse liver lysate Lysates/proteins at 20 µg per lane. Secondary Goat Anti-Rabbit IgG, (H+L), Peroxidase conjugated at 1/10000 dilution. Predicted band size : 137 kDa Blocking/Dilution buffer: 5% NFDM/TBST.



SASH1 Antibody (Center) (Cat. #AP11563c) immunohistochemistry analysis in formalin fixed and paraffin embedded human placenta tissue followed by peroxidase conjugation of the secondary antibody and DAB staining. This data demonstrates the use of SASH1 Antibody (Center) for immunohistochemistry. Clinical relevance has not been evaluated.

SASH1 Antibody (Center) - Background

SASH1 may have a role in a signaling pathway and could act as a tumor suppressor.

SASH1 Antibody (Center) - References

Bailey, S.D., et al. Diabetes Care (2010) In press :
Rose, J.E., et al. Mol. Med. 16 (7-8), 247-253 (2010) :
Fellay, J., et al. PLoS Genet. 5 (12), E1000791 (2009) :
Talmud, P.J., et al. Am. J. Hum. Genet. 85(5):628-642(2009)
Heinzen, E.L., et al. J. Alzheimers Dis. (2009) In press :